

SPORTS



Anatoly Artyukov, winner of the contest sponsored by the "Trud" newspaper.

FOR 'TRUD' PRIZE

USSR marathon champion Anatoly Artyukov, of Gorky, was the confident victor of the 32nd annual international running race in Moscow sponsored by the "Trud" newspaper. It took him one hour 31 minutes and 41 seconds to run the 30-kilometre course, part of which followed the Olympic marathon route. This is Artyukov's third victory in such contests.

Women athletes ran alongside the men. The fastest women competitor was 32-year-old Yevgeniya Rudenko, of Krasnodar who covered the distance in 1 hr 54 min 7 sec.

This year, the event attracted numerous fans from different Soviet cities and from 10 foreign countries.



Runners in the contest.

Photos by Vitaly Blagoderov

Soccer national named

The USSR Soccer Federation has submitted its official list of the 22 players who will take part in the world championship to the World Championship Organizing Committee. The Soviet soccer national team will be made up as follows: goalkeepers Rinat Dasayev (Moscow Spartak), Viktor Chanchov (Kiev Dynamo), and Vyacheslav Chanchov (Moscow Torpedo); defence players Tengiz Sulakvelidze and Alexander Chivadze (both Tbilisi Dynamo), Sergei Belichev and Anatoly Danyanenko (both Kiev Dynamo), Valeriy Khidiyatulin (Central Army Club), Sergei Borovskiy (Minsk Dynamo), Oleg Romanov (Moscow Spartak); halfbacks Andrei Sal, Vladimir Besonov, Leonid Buryak (all Kiev Dynamo), Vitaly Daraseliya (Tbilisi Dynamo), Yuri Suslopov (Moscow Torpedo), Khoren Oganesyan (Yerevan Ararat); forwards

Yuri Gavrilov and Sergei Rodionov (both Moscow Spartak), Ramaz Shengelia (Tbilisi Dynamo), Oleg Blokhin and Valeriy Yevlachenko (both Kiev Dynamo) and Sergei Andreyev (Don Army Club).

Konstantin Beikov is club coach. He was assisted by senior coaches Nodar Akhalkidze, Valeriy Lobanovsky and coaches Gennadiy Logotet and Vladimir Fedotov.

Blokhin, who played for the national team for the first time in 1972 and who has played 75 matches since, is the team's most experienced player. Over this period, he scored a total of 30 goals. Buryak joined the national team two years later and played 40 games. Vladimir Besonov, who has been a member of the team since 1971, has played 35 games.

31-year-old Vyacheslav Chanchov is the oldest player at 20-year-old Rodionov, the youngest.

The national team flies to Seville on June 13 to play Brazil on the following day in the first match of the championship.

COULD COMPUTER ERR?

A computer at the University of Madrid, Spain and the USSR at the 1972 Olympic football and basketball final standings on the basis of 2,800 most varied data on the athletes' performance since 1974, the top players the sports when the teams played in their best.

The computer predicted for Group 6 Brazil and USSR would draw 1-1. Scotland 2-1 would beat New Zealand 2-1. Brazil would draw Scotland 1-1. The USSR would draw New Zealand 1-1 and go on to edge Scotland 2-1, and Brazil would beat New Zealand 2-1. Brazil and the USSR would thus be through to the next round with five points each. Will this prediction come true? Not for time has remained to wait for the answer.

Another computer at a St. Paulo centre has forecast for Brazil and the USSR would draw 1-1 in the final game of the World Championship drawing 1-1 in normal time and Zico and Socrates scoring in extra time. According to the computer, Spain would beat Argentina 3-1 to take third place.

Centre chief Roberto Faria claimed the same computer had predicted in advance of the national championship a Flamengo vs Grêmio win for the former—and was proved correct.

Athletes ready to storm records

Australian student Susan Cook improved two world marks in 24 hours. She race-walked 4 km in a Melbourne stadium in 22 min 32.4 sec, then 10 km in an Adelaide stadium in 46.42.6.

In Jena, Werner Schildhauer, 22, set a new GDR record in the 10 km race of 27 min 33.66 sec. This was the first big contest for GDR athletes. The GDR has thus established the 11th best result in athletic history.

At an international meet in Bucharest, another female competitor, Anisoara Cupmir, reached the "magical" mark of seven metres in the long jump, setting a new Romanian record.

In Leverkusen, the 1972 Olympic winner Ulrike Meyfarth high-jumped 197 cm, an FRG record and the best mark of the season.



Rowers from the host country dominated the Big Moscow Regatta, a two-day international rowing contest, held at the Olympic Rowing Canal at Krylatskoye. The rowers in the photo are the winners of single seats (left to right) Uve Mund (GDR, second place), the winner, Vasily Yakushe (USSR) and Zdenek Pecka (Czechoslovakia).

The women's field hockey championship is in progress in the USSR. SKIF, from the Physical Training Institute, beat Andizhanka of Uzbekistan, 4-1, thus retaining their leadership. Fans are also interested in the matches played by Spartak (Moscow Region) whose hockey-players recently returned from Italy, where they won third place in the European Cup. In the first game they beat Svyazist of Rostov and drew the next.

RECORD WIN

In the army championship in Moscow silver medal winner of the 22nd Olympics Sergei Litvinov, of Rostov, threw a hammer 63 metres 90 centimetres,

thus improving by two metres 18 centimetres the previous world record set by the twice Olympic champion Yuri Sedykh, of Kiev, two years ago.

EQUESTRIAN NEWS

Women dominated a recent three-day equestrian international event in Holland, with Angela Roobov of Holland and Lina Clark of Britain coming first and second with 59.40 and 60.20 points respectively, and

Magda Van Loon of Holland placing fifth. The top male competitor finished third and fourth. Britain took the team title with 191.80 points, and the USSR came home fourth with 312.20 points.

Victorious double in the Milk Race

Having dashed forward at terrific speed in the last, twelfth leg of the Milk Race, the many-day-long cycling contest round Britain, Yuri Kashtin, of Rostov, won an overall victory in the contest. It took him 44 hours 13 minutes and 52 seconds to cover the 1,800 kilometres course. He was also winner in 1979.

The second and third places were also won by Soviet cyclists—Oleg Logvin, of Minsk, and Oleg Churchev, of Rostov. The Soviet national team finished first in the team event with 132 hours 14 minutes 45 seconds. This was 34 minutes and 46 seconds better than the time set by the runners-up, Norway. Polish cyclists took third place.

CHESS

After three rounds of the international championship in the Italian city of Turin, the West German player Robert Hubner leads with two points.

He beat Boris Spassky and drew in the games with Ljubomir Kavalek, of the United States, and Lajos Portisch, of Hungary. A point and a half has been scored by Ljubomir Ljubojevic, of Yugoslavia, who only played two games, having been freed from playing in the first out. He beat Anatoly Karpov and drew in a game with Spassky.

Kavalek, Portisch and Spassky now have a point each. In a total of 14 rounds each contestant will play 12 games.



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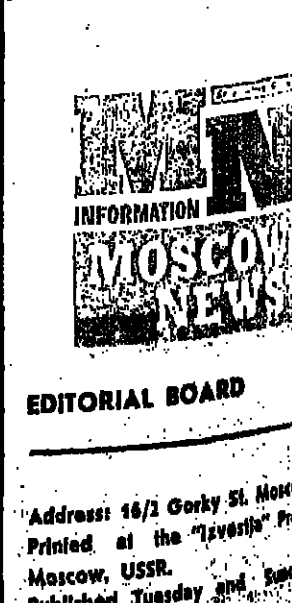
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ETHIOPIA

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EDITORIAL BOARD

- Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow. Printed at the "Press" Press, Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Sunday. Index 1987.



By air—from Moscow

MEMORABLE JUBILEE

Present-day Kazakhstan, said Leonid Brezhnev, is one of the country's main granaries. It is also the land of a strong multisector industry. Powerful fuel and energy complexes, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, engineering and chemistry, the light and the food industries — such is the face of modern Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's billions of pounds of grain and its rising production in animal husbandry is a considerable contribution on the part of the working people of the republic towards implementation of the Food Programme, stressed a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the Kazakh Republic on the occasion of its jubilee — the 25th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary unification with Russia — and the republic's decoration with the Order of Lenin.

INFORMATION

No. 46 (360), JUNE 12-14, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

90 MILLION SIGN PETITION TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

New York. Petitions addressed to the Second Special General Assembly Session on Disarmament were handed to the UN Secretary General here at a ceremony which developed into a stirring demonstration of the earnest desire of all peoples for a lasting peace and that the danger of a nuclear catastrophe be avoided. These petitions from many countries, signed by over 90 million people, reflect the deep concern felt everywhere over the accelerating arms race.

Accepting these documents UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar stressed that disarmament is not a mirage but a real goal for which people strive.



Israeli tanks are sowing death on the Lebanese soil (left photo). 10,000 killed and wounded Lebanese — such is the toll in the first few days alone of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Lebanese Red Crescent Society reports. Another 200,000 were left homeless and forced to move elsewhere. The Lebanese government has laid responsibility for the Israeli aggression on the United States. For Soviet newspaper comment turn to page 3.

Soviet public condemns Tel Aviv

On behalf of 130 million Soviet employees, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council has condemned the new criminal aggression committed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as preventing a serious threat to peace on our planet. It has demanded that an end should be put to Tel Aviv's brazen actions and that the aggressor should withdraw its troops to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.

In a statement issued by the Soviet Committee for Asian and African Solidarity, it is noted that Tel Aviv, ignoring UN decision, tramples underfoot the sovereignty of Lebanon and by such gangster style actions sows death and destruction.

(Continued on page 2)

Anti-war demonstration in Bonn



Participants of the demonstration in Bonn.

CMEA BUDAPEST SESSION

Budapest. A policy towards closer socialist economic integration was once again approved at the 38th CMEA Session, which took place recently at head of government level, in the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

The leaders of delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia signed a general multilateral cooperation agreement on the development and wider use of microprocessor technology in the CMEA countries' economy. They also signed a general agreement on multilateral cooperation for the development and organization of the cooperative manufacture of industrial robots.

To provide a reinforced basis for the retooling of the industries of CMEA member-countries the intergovernmental agreement was signed on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in production of electronic components intended for computer technology as well

as of special electronic technological equipment and of high purity electronic materials.

The meeting considered and approved a programme for the coordination of national economic plans in 1986-1990. Delegates proceeded from the belief that coordination should be achieved on the basis of agreement on common economic, scientific and technological policies to be pursued by CMEA countries, particularly in what concerns interdependent areas. In order to accelerate the development and improve the efficiency of such countries as Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia it was decided to expand their participation in the international division of labour.

Delegates also examined the implementation of the multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries for atomic power stations. Recommendations were approved for the further development of cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for atomic power stations.

MUSIC DRAWS NATIONS TOGETHER



Light Oris, of the USA, who has won several awards in national contests, opened the piano competition in the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire.

"Music is a treasury into which every nation puts something of its own for the benefit of all." These words by Tchaikovsky, great Russian composer, are today embodied in the international competition which bears his name.

Almost a quarter of a century has passed since the competition was held for the first time. The present, 7th contest, has attracted performers from 44 countries to Moscow. Competitors and guests were addressed by the Minister of Culture of the USSR Pyotr Demichev. I am entrusted with the great honour, he said, of greeting and congratulating in the name of the Soviet government and of Leonid Brezhnev personally, leading figures in the world of music and young performers who have come to Moscow from all continents of the globe. Demichev expressed confidence that the present contest, true to its best traditions, will discover new talent, be a memorable occasion, and act as the expression of the feelings of present-day mankind for great art and for peace, friendship and mutual understanding among peoples.

The Bolshoi gave a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" at opening of the competition.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right edge of the page, possibly a signature or a note.

NATO'S HYPOCRISY

Bonn. At the end of the meeting here between NATO's 16 heads of government and state, three documents were adopted — the so-called "Bonn Declaration", a document on disarmament and control over armaments, and a document on issues of military cooperation between NATO countries.

Although in words NATO members declare themselves in favour of "preventing war", of the establishment of "constructive relations" between East and West, and of the achievement of "genuine détente" it is clear from the specific declarations adopted at the summit that NATO intends to continue its policy of building-up still further its military potential.

The document dealing with military cooperation between NATO countries stresses the need for the further intensification of military preparations.

Delegates made an official announcement of an extension of NATO's zone of operations.

The leaders of the NATO countries conspicuously omitted to condemn Israel for its barbaric aggression against Lebanon and for the policy of genocide against the Palestinian people.

The NATO document on disarmament policies shows that Washington has been mainly successful in imposing its views on the issues of limiting armaments and on disarmament, which fly in the face of the basic principle of equality and equal security, on its NATO allies.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Mrs Thatcher indulges in confidences

London. The ultimate objective of the British Conservative government's aggressive actions in the South Atlantic is an Anglo-American occupation of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands once their colonial status has been restored by force of arms. This is made clear in an interview given by Mrs Thatcher, in the London correspondence of several major American television companies.

Once Britain regains control of the islands, it intends to keep a large military contingent there, Thatcher declared. Asked to the ground troops, will be warships and submarines, will be constantly deployed around the islands on which an anti-aircraft defence system, fitted out with advanced missiles, will be set up.

In implementing its plans, the head of the British government

stressed, London relies on full support from Washington which is already actively assisting British military operations in the South Atlantic. Thatcher stressed the immense strategic importance of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands situated on the way to Antarctica which, according to the British prime minister, will acquire increasing importance for Western countries in the future.

Mrs Thatcher also emphasized the British government's readiness to considerably expand the airport in Port Stanley to enable it to take any planes, and to spend lavishly for the sake of retaining control over the islands. The "Guardian" newspaper had written earlier about plans to set up a large US naval and air base on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

GREECE FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM NATO

Athens. A massive anti-war demonstration has been held here with some 30,000 people taking part.

The demonstrators marched from a US air force base,

situated 13 kilometres from the capital, to the American Embassy building in Athens. They demanded that all US bases on Greek territory be dismantled and that Greece withdraw from NATO.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN BONN

(Continued from page 1)

policy in which the pace is set by the United States.

The mass demonstration was held while NATO heads of government and state were gathered together for a meeting in the Bundestag building where

SOVIET PUBLIC CONDEMNS TEL AVIV

(Continued from page 1)

The Committee calls on the international democratic public to condemn Israel's aggression, to organize massive demon-

Fidel Castro's appeal

Havana. Fidel Castro, the current chairman of the non-aligned movement, urged all members to demand an end to aggression against Lebanon and the immediate pullout by Israeli troops from the territory they seized.

Castro's message to the heads of state and government of the non-aligned nations pointed out that the barbarous and massive aggression perpetrated against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which had already

claimed the lives of hundreds of civilians, aims at the seizure of new Arab territories, this time in Southern Lebanon.

Faced with the Zionist gangster-style actions reminiscent of the crimes of the Nazi fascists in World War II, Castro stressed, the non-aligned movement and all progressive mankind should mobilize efforts to check the aggressor and foil Tel Aviv's plans, the imperialist policeman of the region.

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DISARMAMENT

New York. The Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament continues the general debate highlighting the need for positive tangible shifts in curbing the nuclear arms race in order to reach constructive agreement on the basis of com-

pliance with the principle of equal security.

The agenda contains statements by heads of state and government from 14 nations and representatives of over a hundred states.

Keeping parity intact is a key factor in progress in disarmament, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda Alvarez de la Rosa told the session.

Delegates expressed their alarm at the fact that the session is being held against a background of growing military conflict which threatens world peace. We are witnessing an increasingly frequent tendency to resort to force, charged Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Lohr.

The war between Iraq and Iran and the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis being cases in point.

There were statements sharply critical of the US administration, whose militaristic policy maintains and fans the fire of conflict in different parts of the world.

Israel's outrageous aggression against Lebanon, stressed M. Abu al-Hasan, head of the Kuwaiti delegation, was carried out with American blessing and backing.

The USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met the heads of delegations from France, Finland, Pakistan and several other countries in order to discuss bilateral and international relations.

YOUTH FORUM ENDS IN PRAGUE

Prague. "The 80s: A Time for Action" is the title of a document adopted by the 11th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth which took place recently in the Czechoslovak capital. The Assembly issued an appeal, "World Youth Action Against War, Nuclear Threat, and For Peace and Disarmament", which was approved by a mass meeting held in Lidice. An address was sent to delegates attending the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament.

Assembly delegates denounced the inhuman theories of imperialism which are trying to intimidate the Soviet military about "the Soviet military threat" and to get people accustomed to the idea of a preventive nuclear attack against socialist countries. The young people attending the meeting condemned the criminal plans for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in some European countries.

Lord Parry: Western propaganda distorts situation in Afghanistan

Kabul. The revolution in Afghanistan has radically changed the life of the Afghan people. The country is implementing sweeping socio-economic reforms and intensifying efforts to wipe out illiteracy and survival of feudalism, said Mr. Gilbert, the leader of a British delegation, addressing a press conference.

He stressed that many difficulties in Afghanistan had been caused by incessant intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction, and he expressed his complete support for the just struggle of the Afghan people for their independence and freedom.

Lord Parry, from the House of Lords, who is member of the delegation, noted that official Western propaganda deliberately distorts information on the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

Namibian patriots get backing of Church

Maputo. The All-Africa Conference of Churches backs the patriots of Namibia and the republic of South Africa in their struggle against the inhuman apartheid regime, and denounces the aggression committed by Pretoria against neighbouring African countries.

This was stated at a press conference here by Maximo Raftoy, General Secretary of the organization.

During the period of colonialism, he said, the Church served the interests of the conservative forces. In the present conditions, it should promote better understanding of the new spiritual values of a country which had embarked on the course of socialist transformation, and should help unite all Africans.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The industrial production of uranium will start in Nigeria in 1984. This has been announced by Mohammed Hassan, the Nigerian Minister of Mines and Power, who noted that his country did not intend to export uranium and that it planned to use it solely for the power industry.

© By the end of 1981, the external debt of the Latin American countries reached 182 thousand million dollars, or three times the amount of their gold and currency reserves.

JAPAN: EMPLOYMENT CRISIS

Tokyo. Japan is at present experiencing its worst employment crisis since that which overtook the oil industry. This is the conclusion arrived at by a Ministry of Labour report published here. At present the number of fully unemployed has reached almost 1.5 million. Most of Japan's 3,400 manufacturing enterprises have indicated the intention to reduce their workforce, due to the deepening internal economic depression. There is a real danger of mass lay-offs, lower wages and of a deterioration in labour conditions, states the report.



Salvador. A soldier from a punitive unit holds innocent civilians at gunpoint.

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS

Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean government has lodged a strong protest with the United Nations against the presence at the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament of a delegate from the criminal Pol Pot clique responsible for the death of three million Kampucheans.

Having become an obedient tool in the hands of the Chinese expansionists and American im-

perialists, the Pol Pot clique now threatens the independence of Kampuchea and security and stability in South-East Asia. This reads the Kampuchean protest, which was addressed to the chairman of the session. The presence of a Pol Pot representative at the disarmament forum is an insult to the Kampuchean people and to the entire international community.

Science and technology

A 'SUNNY' HOUSE AT KRKONOSE

At Krkonose, a famous mountain resort in Czechoslovakia, an unusual house with a mirror roof stands at over a thousand metres above sea level.

50 collectors convert solar radiation into electricity. The Krkonose mountains are famous for their resorts, splendid skiing pistes and their generous supplies of sunshine. In a year, the mirror roof produces 35 thousand kilowatts of electricity which keeps holiday-makers nice and snug indoors. What is more, solar energy avoids all pollution problems, and the air round the house is as clean as it ever was.

MACHINE WHICH SPEAKS EVERYDAY LANGUAGE

"If", "besides" and "then" are just some of the words to be seen inscribed on the keys of the control panel of the FPK system designed by the Austrian firm of Festo. This means the system can be programmed with the aid of words used in everyday speech. In fact, FPK amounts to a "pack" of four microprocessors which can control 62 independent machines, instruments or processes operating in the regimen of separate

tion in time. One of the microprocessors constantly monitors the operation of the rest. It also produces information on any mistakes it detects on a special display thus reducing the time needed to retrieve the information.

One of the advantages of the system is its high degree of invulnerability. Its blocks can retain information unimpeded even after electricity supplies are cut off, and they are immune to damage from water.

CLASSROOM-LABORATORY

At first sight there appears to be nothing out of the ordinary about the classroom: pupils write, do sums and prompt each other. Attracted to each child's back, however, is a special sensory device looking like a small radio, which continually registers heartbeat, breathing, the tension in muscles and the activity of the brain. At the same time, several cameras following all the pupils' movements and microphones pick up the slightest noise.

In this way information is collected on the children's ability to concentrate, the quickness with which they absorb knowledge, as well as any excessive strain they may undergo. This laboratory classroom was designed by Hungarian scientists.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CAMP DAVID: STAGE TWO

What we are witnessing in Lebanon is essentially another stage, though this time imposed by force of arms, of the Camp David Accords signed in 1979 by the United States, Israel and Egypt, writes PRAVDA's observer Pavel Demchenko. By attempting to eliminate the PLO, Israel seeks to impose the notorious "autonomy" on the Palestinians in terms of a permanent occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

In the Camp David Accords, the intention was that the Arabs would be dealt with one after another. At that time, Egypt was yanked out of the Arab ranks, today it is Lebanon that is considered by Tel Aviv and Washington to be the weak link in the Arab world. By ravaging Lebanon, they hope to install a regime there which would be ready to collaborate with Israel. This would be achieved if the forthcoming elections produce a Lebanese president who would suit both the United States and Israel.

Finally, it is planned to seriously weaken Syria. In this way, it is hoped to get it to accept the loss of the Golan Heights, and, perhaps, even to soften its attitude towards the Camp David Accords.

WHAT'S BEHIND ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON?

The large-scale invasion of Lebanon by Israel has far-reaching aims, political observer Alexander Bovin writes in IZVESTIA.

First and foremost, Tel Aviv aims to rout the Palestine Resistance Movement, to destroy the military infrastructure of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and to force a debilitated and intimidated Lebanon to agree to a separate peace with Israel along Camp David lines.

The Israelis also have other objectives in mind, the author comments. In the first place, Tel Aviv evidently wants to oust the Syrian troops, deployed as part of the Inter-Arab peace-keeping forces, out of Lebanon.

In the second place, Tel Aviv is worried about the growing sentiment in Cairo in favour of peace with the Arab world. A blow against the Palestinians, which in Arab capitals will, undoubtedly, be linked with Egypt's present stance, is supposed to widen the rift between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world.

In the third place, the intervention is designed in general to deepen the divisions in the Arab world, weakened by Camp David and by the Iran-Iraq war. However, Tel Aviv's expectations that its invasion will solve these issues will not be realized. Its invasion of Lebanon will only add to the problems already existing, Bovin concludes.

PEKING'S 'LARGE EYES'

In 1981 alone, more than 50 publications were issued in China justifying the Peking leaders' claims to the "lost lands". Yu. Sinyavsky writes in INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine.

Maps published in the People's Republic of China show considerable parts of territory in practically all neighbouring countries, such as India, Burma, Mongolia, Vietnam and the Soviet Union as "belonging earlier to China". Although Peking advertises its friendship with Japan in every way possible, it nevertheless has its eyes (though it keeps quiet about such claims) on such Japanese possessions as the Senkaku Islands — the grounds that they were originally Chinese territory. In Peking, this craving for "lost lands" is not confined to nostalgic sighing. The world remembers the undeclared and unprovoked war which China fought against India in 1962, and its brazen invasion of Vietnam in 1979. In 1974, when Vietnam was valiantly fighting the American imperialists, Chinese troops captured the Paracel Islands.

REAGAN IN EUROPE

The negative emotions aroused by the American president's visit to a number of West European capitals, ranging from obvious coolness during meetings at government level to open hostility from the great numbers of people marching through the city streets, were provoked by Washington itself, writes Vasily Kabanov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Two weeks before his departure for Europe, Reagan obeyed National Security Council Directive No. 35, applying ways and methods of deploying MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. Two days later a test launching was carried out of a cruise missile combat model of the type designed for slitting in Western Europe.

It has become known that the United States plans to provide its armed forces with "Trident-1" and "Trident-2" naval ballistic missiles and with strategic B-1 bombers.

An objective, unbiased look at the present-day policies of the American leaders shows that the American aim is to broaden overseas, including their allies, and that, by converting the United States into a dominating military power, the Americans intend to hold sway over the entire world.

VIEWPOINT

REAGAN'S VERSAILLES PREMIERE

The leaders of seven major capitalist nations have been meeting in Versailles amid the most serious economic and political crisis to have hit the West in post-war years. In advance of the meeting there was something of a consensus on both sides of the Atlantic that the Reagan administration's 500 days in power had made matters even worse. Some Western analysts even went so far as to claim that President Reagan had better brace himself for possible role of main defendant to be tried by his partner-comptroller, referring in this connection to the US administration's responsibility for encouraging the arbitrary rule of the dollar in the economic relations (i.e. the artificial swelling interest rates causing the flight of capital to the United States and the export of unemployment to Western Europe), as well as to its willingness in military policy, i.e. its reliance on nuclear weapons and its doctrine of the permissibility and acceptability of nuclear

warfare. Doctrines which, incidentally, have the entire world worrying. Under the circumstances, American diplomacy has been working hard to guard against the president's first European tour, conceived as a "one-man show", being marred by such serious and outspoken argument among the allies. On the other hand, the West European partners were concerned in their objectives by the demands of "Atlantic solidarity". They exercised the restraint of the negotiating table, and their speech-hoists sought to make-up for an uneasy acceptance with choice wines and delicacies during meal times and by a conspicuous show of display at the close of the meeting.

The brief communications issued as a summation of the meeting, is a good example of how smooth-tongued phrases of intentions in "set-piece" can cover up a lack of specific decisions. Thus, the strength which have bated the Western

community are being driven inwards, while the American leaders are left free to act as they please — with no obstacles being put in their path.

President Reagan could do no better than announce to newsmen at the end of the meeting: "At a time of economic stress it is always tempting to seek simple solutions at the expense of others. At Versailles we resisted these temptations". But the irony of it is that the United States came to the meeting resolved to advance its goals at the expense of others and stuck to this policy throughout. More specifically, by forcing their partners to insert a clause in the communiqué that caution should be exercised in extending credits in trade with the USSR and other East European countries, the Americans laid a dangerous new mine under the international economic relations, and the West European leaders are well aware they could be the first to get blown up. The leaders talked at length on the importance of preserving

and promoting trade and about economic relations with the East, seeing this as quite possibly the only way of dampening the impact of the crisis. They will be responsible before their peoples for the degree they are successful in protecting this vital interest—or, for the degree they, on the contrary, sacrifice it to American supidity.

The Versailles delegates failed to get rid of any of the contradictions which beset the West's economy and policy, while the American reliance on putting the screws on their partners and on hampering their chances of righting their wrongs, came into sharper focus. The essence of this dialect was best described by Canadian Premier Trudeau in the following words he addressed to President Reagan: How can you demand that we defend Western interests when you are killing us economically?

The splendour of the Versailles fireworks was dulled by the explosions of Israeli bombs and rockets in southern Lebanon. In this way yet another American "customer", Israel, provided a reminder that the Washington-maintained policy of "strategic accord" requires in the final analysis that America's Western partners put US interests first and defend them to the finish either through trade and financial injustices or via the use of arms. Reagan is talking of "victory" in Versailles disregarding the fact that one more such "victory" might be suicidal for America's partners.

Spartak BEGLOV



Round the Soviet Union

● A NEW PRESERVE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE NATURAL FUND OF NORTHERN OSETIA. The state now protects a vast territory on the northern slopes of the Main Caucasus Range. Here, at the height of 3,000 metres, the only Soviet Alpine preserve for breeding surniches has been set up in the scenic Tsai canyon.

● SCIENTISTS FROM FOUR BALTIC COUNTRIES — THE USSR, THE GDR, POLAND AND FINLAND — have rallied their efforts in an expedition — aboard the world's only non-magnetic schooner "Zarya". The unique ship of the USSR Academy of Sciences has set sail from Leningrad on its 23rd research voyage.

● A COLLECTION OF KIROV NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IS DISPLAYED AT A SHOW OPENED IN THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, FRUNZE. The best of the hundred exhibits made by handicraftsmen from many towns and villages of this mountainous Central Asian republic will be used as models for their mass production in specialized shops and studios of the republican association of folk crafts.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR OF TRANSLATORS AND PUBLISHERS OF LITVIAN LITERATURE HAS ENDED IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL OF VILNUS. The problems of translating works of fiction from the Latvian have been discussed by Soviet specialists and their colleagues from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Luxembourg, Finland and France with a particular emphasis on the translation of Latvian folklore.

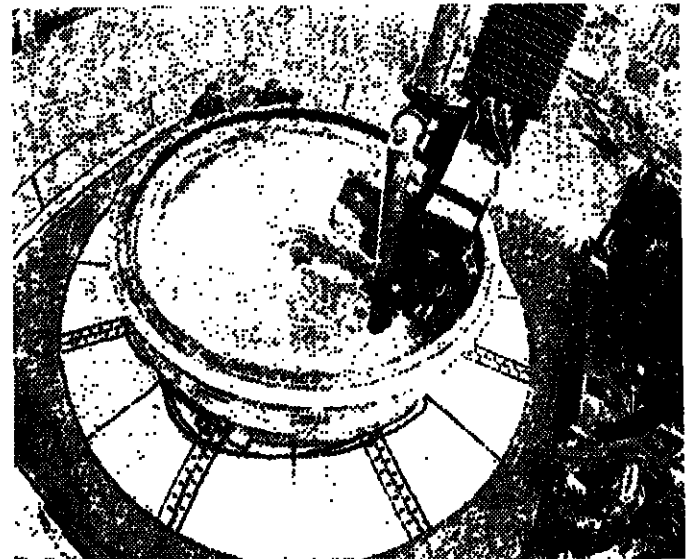
● ALL THE INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD SEWAGE IN THE CITY OF KHARKOV, UKRAINE, WILL BE ADDITIONALLY PURIFIED AT THE FILTERING STATION FITTED WITH A MULTI-LAYER SIEVE OF MACADAM AND SAND. This station is being built next to the existing complex for mechanical and biological purification which traps most of the impurities from the drained water.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT REACTORS IN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION

The aggregate capacity of nuclear power plants to be built in the USSR in the next five years will amount to 24-25,000,000 kW, and the programme is being consistently implemented. The nation's nuclear power capacity growth rates stand now at 33-35 per cent, the highest indicator for industry as a whole. Large stations with 1,000,000-1,500,000 kW heat neutron reactors are being designed in the main.

Commercial output of such reactors necessitated creation of the Atomenergoproekt, a big specialized nuclear engineering plant in Volgogradsk. The plant is being built with an eye to 21st-century technological requirements; its annual output will be eight reactors.

The picture shows work on the bottom of the vessel of a 1,000,000 kW reactor to be used at one of the stations now under construction. The USSR now has



nine industrial nuclear power plants, accounting for some ten per cent of electricity generated

in the European part of the country, where they are mainly being built.

SOLAR ENERGY FOR BAM

A worker's hostel in Tynda, the main settlement of the BAM project, was heated by the sun throughout the whole winter. Special devices accumulated the sun's energy feeding it into the heating system and thus the hostel rooms were kept warm even in very severe frost conditions.

Such experiments have been carried out before in this country and abroad, but this is the first time that a test of this sort has been conducted beyond the 50th parallel mark. The problem of supplying energy to builders' settlements in the BAM area is particularly difficult. Low temperatures prevail in the region for nine months of the year, while delivery of energy resources is difficult. Besides, constructing pipelines in permafrost conditions is costly. On the other hand, the number of sunny days here is about the same as in the south of the country. The first results of the experiment are encouraging. A way has been found of collecting solar energy and of using it for heating and hot water supplies.

FORESTS TO BE GROWN FROM SEEDS

Coniferous seedlings, gathered by a special expedition in the remote forests of the Zhetysay, Dvina and Dnieper River valleys will form the basis of an umbrella pine and fir forest stretching over an area of one hundred hectares.

This quest for trees having valuable genetic qualities has been mounted by the Ministry of Forestry of the Byelorussian Republic which has sent several expeditions to the area. These expeditions came back with the seedlings taken from more than five hundred trees, all much taller than the other trees around them. Apart from conifers, genetically valuable oaks, maples, birches and other types of trees which grow in the Byelorussian forests, were located.

NEW PRODUCTION LINES FOR KamAZ TRUCKS

New machining complexes at present being manufactured at a Minsk factory for automatic production lines, in Byelorussia, will give an extra boost to the full-scale production of 20 and more tonnes KamAZ trucks.

A large consignment of such equipment has been sent to the Krasnoyarsk factory of automobile trailers, a KamAZ subcontractor. This equipment is intended for complete machining of individual parts. The need for many intervening stages is eliminated and the number of manual operations reduced; each automatic line in the complex releases 20 workers for employment elsewhere in the factory.

FLOATING FACTORY ON THE VOLGA

For the first time, larvae of valuable types of fish have been grown on a floating fish nursery which has cast anchor on the Volga River near Kuibyshev. This is the only ship of this kind in this country.

Built by the shipbuilders in Astrakhan, it was shown at the exhibition of Interyrbrom where it was met with great interest by specialists from different countries who study reproduction of fish stocks in natural environment. The ship can be powered either by its two diesel engines or by electricity supplied from land shore. It has everything it needs — a hydrochemical laboratory, a

galley to cook fish feed, a large incubation and nursery section and private quarters for the serving personnel.

The factory allows to hatch and grow fish of most diverse types. Late spring and early summer is a time of fish spawning on the Volga. During this short period, it is necessary to catch fish making for the spawning grounds, and then to use biochemical preparations to accelerate the spawning. As soon as this takes place, the fish eggs are promptly placed into the incubators with running water kept at a strictly set temperature.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SCIENCE CONTRIBUTES TO FOOD INDUSTRY

Soviet scientists are trying to find a way of making artificial foodstuffs from natural nutritive substances which are either underused or not used at all, for instance from the waste of agricultural and fish processing and that derived from various yeasts, all of which are available in large quantities, writes PRAVDA.

Work on this problem proceeds in several directions. First, tests are under way to divide foodstuffs up into their various components. It has long been known how to separate fats and carbohydrates, but not proteins. The latter, the most valuable substance in any foodstuff, is in short supply all over the world. Now we know how to extract proteins in such a way that they keep for a long time with their nutritive qualities remaining unimpaired. Secondly, methods are being sought of enriching low-nutritive products with the substances thus extracted. Thus we can obtain foodstuffs with the proper properties most suitable for a human being.

Any success in this field, the newspaper believes, will considerably boost our food resources. Scientists have already created such products as protein potato, rice from grain waste and milk proteins, milk from plants, as well as various counterparts of berries. New foodstuffs, the like of which have never been seen before, still lie ahead.

PRESERVING NATURE'S BEAUTY

Soviet ecologists were the first to suggest that a single international programme be mounted to monitor the condition of the biosphere, as well as a world ecological service to register and report all human-influenced changes, and to make forecasts, writes the NOVAYA SKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. This task has now been

taken on by the global environmental monitoring system.

In this country we have a national service for observation and control over environmental pollution. Its stations keep a watch over the quality of the air in more than 450 cities; they also cover all our internal seas and important agricultural areas. Observations are also under way in seven biosphere reserves in various climatic zones of the USSR, four of which — the Caucasus, the Sikhotealin, the Central Black-Soil and the Oka-Terrace reserves — are located on the Russian Federation territory.

Recently a rapid change in the planet's soil blanket and land desertification have been registered in the world. Soviet ecologists believe that reserves should be organized in which different types of natural soil are represented so that they could be studied and compared to filled soil. Those areas of the world where soil depletion causes irreparable damage will comprise "The Red Book of Soils".

RADIO — WORTHY FOR TV

However powerful the telly, the radio is an equally potent vehicle for the popularization of aesthetic values, argues I. Nasyev, Doctor of Sciences (Art), in IZVESTIA. Moreover, in popularizing "serious" music, our loyal friend, the radio, has obvious advantages over television. For instance, it can broadcast music straight without shots of the auditorium or other such devices employed in TV music programmes.

Soviet Radio's Fourth Programme concentrates entirely on classical music, Nasyev writes, and has developed into a sort of philharmonic society. Its daily programmes include complete broadcasts of operas as well as recorded performances by famous Soviet and foreign musicians and singers.

Some may question the need for such a programme, says Nasyev. Of course, we should not condemn listeners who prefer lighter, to classical music — every

man to his taste. Yet, he continues, there are growing numbers of people, who, while not dismissing popular music, are developing an equal interest in opera and classical music as a whole.

LOVE AS A TOPIC IN THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

A man cannot experience full happiness, nor can his best qualities be fully revealed without love, without a happy family, and without children. Preparing young people for marriage and providing them with an education in feeling will help solve one of the most important and topical problems in society, writes the newspaper TRUD.

Teenagers in their eighth year in some Soviet schools attend classes on hygienic and sex education, and in the following two years they take a course in the ethics and psychology of family life. At present this is only an experiment, but in the near future, there will be compulsory subjects at all Soviet schools.

As in any new undertaking, many questions immediately crop up. One of the most urgent is, who to teach this entirely new subject? Is a specially trained person required? If so, who should train them? It is proposed that in the future a system for this form of education should be set up at teachers' training colleges, and that literature on teaching methods will be written to give teachers guidance on this new subject. Scientists — of psychologists, doctors, and sociologists — will be necessary to take into account not only a teacher's professional knowledge of the subject, but also his or her ability to win the confidence of teenagers and incline them towards sincere conversation.

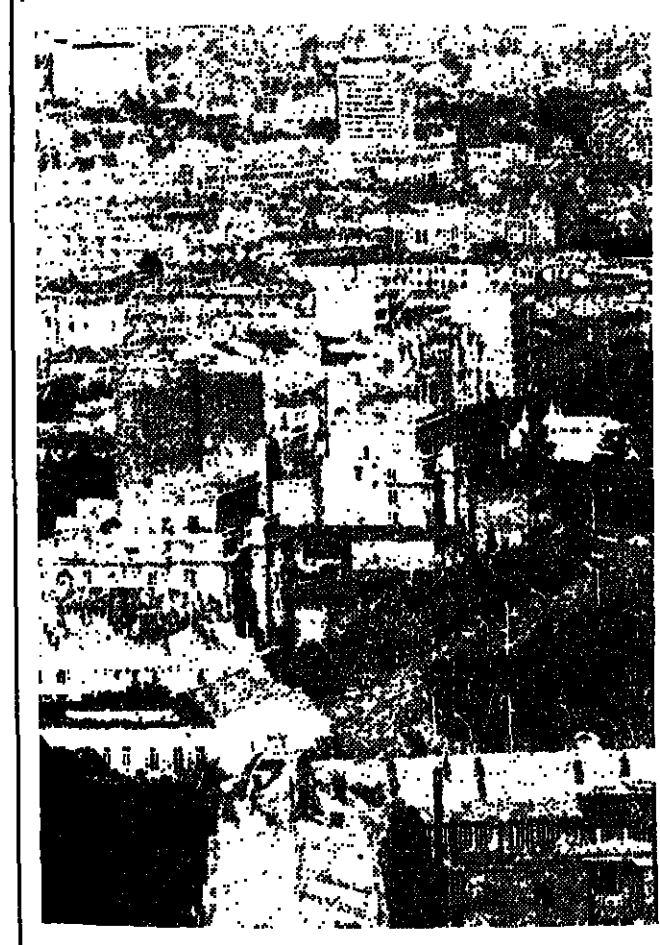
A teacher in this class could be a specialist in any subject provided that he or she has undergone a special course of training and is able to keep in close touch with teenagers and enjoy their trust.

Places to visit

Come to sunny Baku!

The history of Baku goes back many centuries. Mention of it is found in 10th-century Arab geographers' manuscripts. Yet Baku is nevertheless a young city, for the old part of

the town, encircled by fortress walls, comprises only two per cent of the total territory of the present-day capital of Azerbaijan.



Baku boasts of medieval architecture masterpieces such as the 11th-century Maiden Tower, the Shirvanshah Palace, old mosques, a caravanserai, as well as grandiose modern projects like the Metro and dozens of new residential areas.

Baku is magnificent at any time of year, day or night. Its cosy harbour lies in a crescent on the shores of the Apsheron Peninsula.

A favourite spot with residents and visitors alike is the beautifully green boulevard among the waterfront, from where you can take a pleasure boat for a journey out to sea also to be found along the boulevard are open-air cinemas, dance-halls and the pavilions of the renowned Baku recreation area; other attractions include an outdoor chess club and a marvellous copy of the channels of Venice with cafes and tea-houses dotting their banks.

Visitors to Baku often compare it to Naples; incidentally, Baku is twinned with Naples, as well as with Dakar in Senegal, Sarajevo in Yugoslavia, and Basra in Iraq.

Arkhangelsk: museum of wooden architecture

Visitors to the museum of wooden architecture which has just inaugurated its summer season in the North European Russian city of Arkhangelsk are transported into a fairy-tale world. They pass through old oak gates along wood-paved streets to the chimneys of bells. The museum was the venue for the second regional children's folk festival. The young participants performed old songs and dances, illustrating the habits and customs of the Northern peoples. The festival included a fair: young craftsmen arranged their rows of booths round the market place. Especially attractive items were displayed by students from the local art school who had learnt the secrets of making brightly coloured clay-toys from the old masters. They thus continue the traditions of the old arts and crafts for which this region is famous.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESERVE IN A CITY

A paleontological reserve has been set up in a residential square in the Soviet Far Eastern city of Blagoveshchensk. State protection has been secured for an ancient barrow in the fluvial terrace above the flood-plain of the Amur.

Several years ago archaeologists found some remains of extinct species of animals here. Their research led them to the conclusion that 12 to 14 m high dinosaurs lived in the Amur Valley in the Mesozoic Era.

MOTOR FESTIVAL-82



The past and future of automobilism.

Thousands of Muscovites gathered over the last weekend at the Central Army Club Olympic Complex for the Moscow motor festival-82. This is the second time that this festival has been held.

The festival organizers — motor transport organizations and the "Za Pobedu" Trust — newspaper — put together an exciting programme. There was a motor rally for test drivers who were re-

quired to demonstrate their knowledge ("Where's That Street, Where's That House?") of city geography; the "Speed" auto race; car shows and displays of badges featuring motor racing.

Undoubtedly the festival's linchpin was the car show, which traced the past, present and future of the car industry. The exhibits ranged from high-power prime movers and auto wrecks

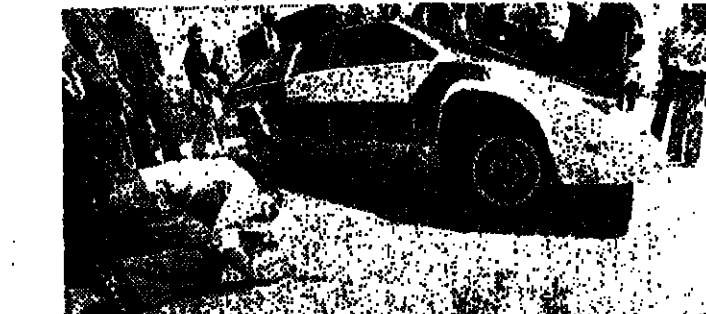


Photo by Vladimir Shevchenko

to stylish Volgas and Zhigulis (Ladas). There were also some unique vehicles on display: for instance, a ZIL powered by compressed gas, a ZIL with a compressor for fuel, and a ZIL with a compressor for oil.

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VIEWPOINT

Equal opportunities for all

Vyacheslav YELVUTIN, Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the USSR

The social composition of the Soviet student body reflects in the main the social structure of our society. There are nearly 10 million students studying now at establishments of higher and secondary specialized education, with women making up more than half of this total.

In order to be able to quote such impressive figures today, much of course had to be radically changed during the first years of Soviet power, while yet preserving the country's intellectual potential and its spiritual wealth. In the first place all entry requirements based on social and religious differences and on ownership of property were removed by law; education was made free, and, what is more, entrance, end-of-term and graduation examinations were temporarily cancelled in order to attract working class youth.

Soon after this, special crash courses (workers' faculties) for young workers were also organized to prepare them in the shortest possible time for college. Such crash courses solved the difficult problem of providing educated personnel and of achieving democratization of the campus.

By the way, these workers' faculties were used as the basis for the modern preparatory departments which are now in existence at most of this country's 891 establishments of higher education. After a year of preparatory study during which knowledge acquired at school is both revised and expanded, young workers, collective farmers and former armed forces servicemen take their exams and are then admitted to institutes and universities.

Such facilities are provided by the Soviet state with several definite aims in view. Firstly, it is hoped that further democratization of the campus will thus be achieved; secondly, that serious differences in the level of education in city and country or between large cultural centres and small provincial towns will be eliminated.

Workers' faculties are not the only way that working youth can improve their educational level. Evening classes and correspondence courses which enable the student to study at the same time as working are also available. Evening classes and correspondence courses offer 5-6-year courses during which students are given seven months of paid leave for examinations and to complete graduation papers. Many colleges have branches at plants or factories.

A network of colleges has been set up in all the Union and autonomous republics in order to provide for the successful development of the economy, science and of the arts in those regions. National universities at which tuition is given in two or even three languages have been established in all the Union and autonomous republics. As for establishments of secondary specialized education, today they exist all over our country; in Kh. Khokhlov, the Soviet Union has a half thousand of them. There are some unique establishments, which cater for the whole country, for instance, the School for Circus and Variety Art in Moscow.

Handwritten text: "The past and future of automobilism."

